

On his retirement from the US Coast Guard Auxiliary with over 22 years of volunteer service, the nation joins the US Coast Guard Auxiliary and the US Coast Guard in saluting this great American.

TRIBUTE TO ABEL VICTOR
OLAZABEL

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise today to honor the life of Abel Victor Olazabel. On the occasion of his funeral, I offer my sincerest condolences to his family. Abel was a true American hero, providing valiant service to our nation during World War II, and he will be sorely missed.

Abel served with the 40th Infantry Division, 2nd Battalion, Company G, 160th Infantry. This famous division included many Latino soldiers from South East Los Angeles County, including Abel who lived in Hacienda Heights. As a staff sergeant, Abel led his troops through some of the most challenging combat on the Pacific front. Working toward the American liberation of the Philippines, Abel's division fought courageously and suffered many casualties.

After landing with the first wave of Allied soldiers in the Lingayen Gulf, Abel's division fought tirelessly in the Zambales Mountains. Following this phase of combat, they were sent to Luzon Island, where a ferocious attack occurred. After much bloodshed, Abel's division defeated enemy troops in this key battle. For his extraordinary acts of bravery and patriotism, including leading a rescue party to find and save a unit on Panay Island, Abel earned further distinction.

Throughout the war, Abel demonstrated numerous acts of heroism in combat and assisted many wounded among his own men. He received a Presidential Unit Citation for surviving overwhelming enemy attacks and defeating enemy soldiers. He was also awarded a Combat Infantry Medal.

Abel Victor Olazabel was a model of courage, generosity and patriotism. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this outstanding hero.

RECOGNITION OF EVELYN
HOWARD

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Evelyn Howard, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of America, troop 1230, and in earning the most prestigious honor of the Gold Award.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest achievement attainable in Girl Scouting. To earn the Gold Award, a scout must complete five requirements, all of which promote community service, personal and spiritual growth, positive values, and leadership skills. The re-

quirements include: 1. earning four interest project patches, each of which requires seven activities that center on skill building, technology, service projects, and career exploration, 2. earning the career exploration pin, which involves researching careers, writing resumes, and planning a career fair or trip, 3. earning the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, which requires a minimum of 30 hours of work using leadership skills, 4. designing a self-development plan that requires assessment of ability to interact with others and prioritize values, participation for a minimum of 15 hours in a community service project, and development of a plan to promote Girl Scouting, and 5. spending a minimum of 50 hours planning and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project that has a positive lasting impact on the community.

For her Gold Award project, Evelyn created a web site on college admissions at geocite.com.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Evelyn Howard for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my district, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 37 "no," rollcall No. 38 "no," and rollcall No. 39 "yes."

NAACP IMAGE AWARD NOMINA-
TIONS, THE ROSA PARKS STORY

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share the good news of the nomination of The Rosa Parks Story for an NAACP Image Award. It is nominated in the category of Outstanding Television Movie, Miniseries or Dramatic Special. Ms. Angela Bassett is also nominated for an award for Outstanding Actress for her portrayal of Rosa Parks. The film was directed by Ms. Julie Dash, who was also nominated for a Director's Guild of America award earlier this year. The Image Awards will be held this Saturday, March 8, and will air on television Thursday, March 13.

The Rosa Parks Story stars Angela Bassett, Cicely Tyson and Dexter Scott King, the son of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The film brings to life the peaceful dissent an exhausted Rosa Parks showed on a crowded Montgomery, Alabama bus in 1955, and the Civil Rights Movement that ensued. The movie originally aired on television on February 24, 2002.

It is difficult for African American actors, directors and others in the industry to seek recognition for their hard work. The NAACP Image Awards is a premier event that ac-

knowledges achievements of talented African Americans involved in the industry.

I was honored to host a congressional screening of the film, The Rosa Parks Story, last year prior to the film's television debut. I had the good fortune then of meeting Ms. Angela Bassett, Ms. Cicely Tyson, Ms. Julie Dash and many others who were instrumental in the success of this movie. I particularly want to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Willis Edwards. His work as Executive Producer of the film was instrumental in its success.

This film has held meaning and significance for me personally, and it brings me great joy to see this work nominated for an NAACP Image Award. I wish all those who were involved the best at the awards ceremony on March 8th!

CELEBRATING THE 225TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE TOWN OF
FRANKLIN

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Town of Franklin, Massachusetts on the occasion of its 225th anniversary, March 2, 2003.

Founded on March 2, 1778, the Town of Franklin was the first in our nation to be named after Benjamin Franklin and is home to America's first public library. Franklin is also home to the nation's only continuously operating one room schoolhouse. Today, Franklin has grown into a vibrant community of over 30,000 people and remains a great place to live, work and raise a family.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent this fine community of dedicated individuals who, over the years, have worked hard to build their town into what it is today. Whether it is providing a first class public education for all their children or valuing their senior citizens, the people of Franklin are what "community" is all about. Every summer, residents line the streets for Franklin's annual 4th of July parade. The town commemorates our independence in the spirit of its great namesake, Benjamin Franklin, with a festive celebration at its historic town common.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in congratulating the Town of Franklin for its 225 years.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARION JACK
BROOKS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a local pioneer and doctor in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Marion Jack Brooks died on Monday, March 3, 2003, at his home in the city's Morningside community. He was 83 years old and a true local success story. He graduated from the former I.M. Terrell High School near downtown and was a founding member of Morningside United Methodist Church.

Dr. Brooks began practicing medicine in North Texas during the 1950's. He and his brother Dr. Donald Brooks opened their own clinic that is still family owned and operated, on Fort Worth's famous Evans Avenue. During those days, when segregation was an awful reality in Texas and the entire South, black families who resided in the city could always count on Dr. Brooks to provide medical care for the children and the sick in their households.

Mr. Speaker, it is also important that I note the many contributions that this great man made outside the field of medicine. Like many of our institutions that existed before the days of the Great Society, hospitals and medicine were not immune to the realities that African-Americans faced based solely on their skin color.

When his patients needed treatment, Dr. Brooks was forced to treat them out of a basement at the old St. Joseph's Hospital. He was outspoken until local hospitals decided to do the right thing and change their policies. He also led a march from Fort Worth to Austin that coincided with Dr. Martin Luther King's famous pilgrimage on our nation's capitol. He also was active in local politics and was a driving force behind the Tarrant County Precinct Council.

Dr. Brooks will be missed by his friends, family and community. He leaves behind a great legacy that will live on through his work in the sciences, the Sickle Cell Anemia Association of Texas, and an annual scholarship awards presentation for which he is the namesake.

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH, 2003

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I chose to celebrate African American History Month 2003 by acknowledging African Americans who have served with distinction in the United States Armed Forces. Each day of the month, I distributed brief biographies to my colleagues, which honored the accomplishments of generals and privates, paratroopers, cooks, and nurses, who have contributed to our rich history.

I chose this theme because the integration of the Armed Forces was a momentous event in our national and military history. Although the pressures generated by the civil rights movement compelled the U.S. military to reexamine its traditional practices of segregation, in fact, African Americans have been integral in the service to this nation since its beginnings.

I hope that my colleagues and their staffs have taken a few moments each day this month to read the stories of these inspiring men and women. Some distinguished themselves with their impressive accomplishments; the first African American General in the Air Force, the first African American in space, and the first African American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Some, in a moment of gallantry and courage, sacrificed their lives in the line of duty or for their fellow soldiers. Following are the names of the men and women

I chose to honor during African American history month.

General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Tuskegee Airman. Graduating from West Point in 1936, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. became one of only two black general officers in the U.S. Army at the time—the other was his father. With his promotion to Brigadier General, Davis became the first African American General in the U.S. Air Force. He retired in 1970, and served under President Nixon as Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Environment, Safety, and Consumer Affairs.

Colonel Guion S. Bluford, Jr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr. has the honor of being the first African American in space. Bluford has also served as a mission specialist on STS 61-A (*Challenger*) in 1985 and on STS-39 (*Discovery*) in 1991.

Sergeant Major Christian A. Fleetwood. Fleetwood served in the U.S. 4th Colored Troops and was one of thousands of African Americans who fought in the Civil War. At the battle of Chapin's Farm, Virginia, in July 1864, Fleetwood valiantly defended the American flag and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism. In 1948, his daughter donated his Medal of Honor to the National History Museum, making him the first African American veteran to be honored by the Smithsonian.

Ensign Jesse LeRoy Brown. Brown was the first African American to achieve the status of Naval Aviator. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his service during the Korean War. In 1973 the USS *Jesse L. Brown*, a 3963 ton Knox class ship, was named in honor of Ensign Jesse L. Brown.

Private William Cathy. In 1866, with little employment opportunities, Williams disguised herself as a man, assuming the name William Cathy and enlisted with Company A, 38th United States Infantry. Williams was determined 'fit for duty' following a limited medical test and within months she had become a "Buffalo Soldier" serving with one of the six black units. Williams served for two years.

Sergeant William H. Carney. During a siege at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863, Sergeant William Carney displayed the courage that won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, making him the first African American to receive the prestigious medal. Despite being shot twice, Carney planted the colors announcing, "Boys the old flag never touched the ground."

Dorie Miller. On May 27, 1942, Dorie Miller was presented with the Navy Cross for extraordinary courage in battle. Miller served on the USS *West Virginia* when the battleship was attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. Miller valiantly aided the mortally wounded Captain of the ship, manning a 50 caliber Browning anti-aircraft machine gun, which he had not been trained to operate. Miller continued to fire until he ran out of ammunition. In addition to the Navy Cross, Miller earned the Purple Heart Medal.

Colonel Charles Young. In 1889, Charles Young became the third African American to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He served with the Buffalo soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalries, and the 25th Infantry. When the Army created the Military Information Division, he was one of the first military attaches, serving in Port Au Prince, Haiti. Young was the highest ranking African American officer in the Army when World War I started.

General Daniel James, Jr. Daniel "Chappie" James, one of the Tuskegee airmen, was commissioned in 1943. An outstanding fighter pilot, he flew over 100 combat missions in Korea and over 300 in Vietnam. In September 1975, he became the first African American in the history of the United States military to attain the rank of 4-star General.

Moses Jones. On May 11, 1898, the Revenue Cutter *Hudson* joined two U.S. Navy gunboats at the Battle of Cardenas Bay in Cuba. When one of the Navy gunboats was hit and began drifting towards shore, the *Hudson* and its crew, despite being directly in the line of fire, managed to tow the gunboat to safety. The courage of the crew was recognized by a joint resolution of Congress and Moses Jones received the silver Medal of Honor.

Sergeant First Class William Maud Bryant. Sergeant Bryant was a member of Company A, 5th Special Forces Group, in the Republic of Vietnam in 1969. He received the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action. When his battalion came under heavy fire and was surrounded by 3 enemy regiments, SFC Bryant charged an enemy automatic weapons position, overrunning it, and single-handedly destroyed its 3 defenders.

General Clara L. Adams-Ender. Clara L. Adams-Ender was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1961. In 1967, she became the first woman in the Army to qualify and be awarded the Expert Field Medical Badge. In 1976 Adams-Ender received a Master of Military Arts and Sciences from the U.S. Army Command and Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Adams-Ender was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in 1987, and appointed Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

General Calvin Waller. Lt. Gen. Calvin Waller served as deputy commander of the allied forces during the Persian Gulf War. Waller died of a heart attack in 1996, leaving behind an enduring legacy. Waller's service during the Gulf War was invaluable. In 1998, the Army honored Waller, when a 100,000 square foot personnel center at Fort Lewis, Washington was named Waller Hall in his honor.

Private First Class Milton Lee Olive, III. Pfc. Olive was a member of the 3d Platoon of Company B in Vietnam. He and four other soldiers were moving through the jungle together when a grenade was thrown into their midst. Pfc. Olive saw the grenade, and then saved the lives of his fellow soldiers by grabbing the grenade in his hand and falling on it to absorb the blast with his body. "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty", PFC Olive was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Private First Class Malvin L. Brown. Private First Class Malvin L. Brown was a medic and member of Headquarters Company, 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion. The 555th or "Triple Nickles," was the nation's first all-black parachute infantry test platoon, company, and battalion. In 1945 the Army dispatched the 555th to the Western U.S. to combat fires set by Japanese fire bomb balloons and by lighting. In attempting to climb out of his harness and lower himself with a rope, PFC Brown slipped or lost his grip and crashed into a rock bed 150 feet below. He was the first airborne firefighter, or "smokejumper", killed in the line of duty.

General Julia Jeter Cleckley. Jeter Cleckley has served with the military for 27 years. In